

1318.3 - Qld Stats, Apr 2008

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Summary

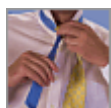
Contents



Population

Includes: **Population change, Queensland; Regional Population Growth**

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Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies; Employed persons; Unemployment; Participation rate; Employed persons by Industry**

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Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

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Production

Includes: **Building Approvals; Building Activity; Engineering Construction**

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Housing Finance

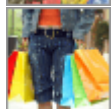
Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

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Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**



Consumption and Investment

Includes: **Retail Trade; New Motor Vehicle Sales; Private Capital Expenditure**

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Tourist Accommodation

Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**



Interstate Trade

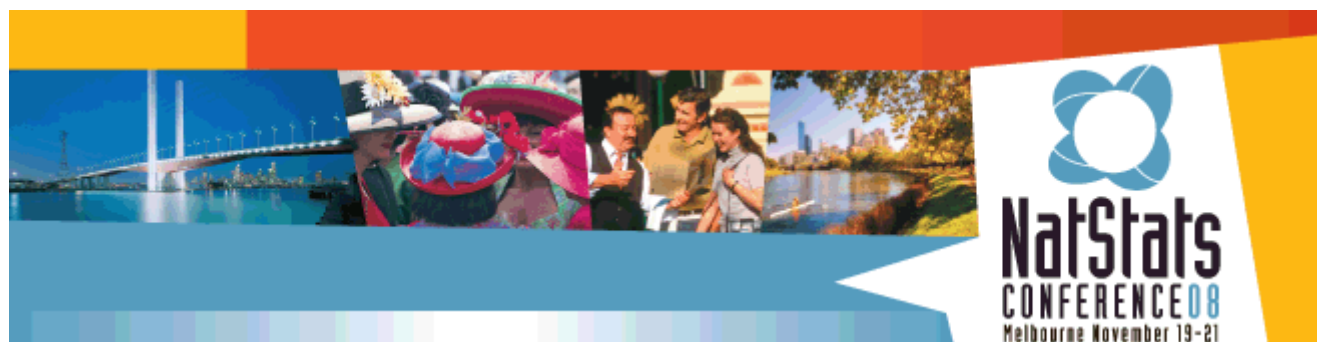
Includes: **Queensland's Interstate Trade**

What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

NatStats08 Conference - Website Released
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)
Rural and Regional Statistics

NATSTATS08 CONFERENCE - WEBSITE RELEASED



We are pleased to announce the launch of the NatStats08 Conference web site www.nss.gov.au/natstats.

The **NatStats Conference 08** will be held at the Crown Promenade, Melbourne from 19 - 21 November 2008.

The web site provides you with detailed information about all aspects of the conference. From the conference program to information on the gala dinner, the NatStats08 Conference web site is your one stop shop for all queries.

The web site will be updated on a regular basis to give you access to the latest program information as soon as it becomes available.

If you would like to talk about the conference program please call Mark Lound on 02 6252 6325 or email him at inquiries@nss.gov.au.

To register your interest in the conference please contact Conference Solutions on natstats@con-sol.com

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS (SEIFA)

SEIFA is a suite of four summary measures that have been created from 2006 Census information. The indexes can be used to explore different aspects of socio-economic conditions by geographic areas. For each index, every geographic area in Australia is given a SEIFA score which shows how disadvantaged that area is compared with other areas in Australia.

Each index summarises a different aspect of the socio-economic conditions of people living in an area. They each summarise a different set of social and economic information. The indexes take into account a range of factors in determining socio-economic conditions.

The four indexes in SEIFA 2006 are:

- **Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage:** focuses primarily on

disadvantage, and is derived from Census variables like low income, low educational attainment, unemployment, and dwellings without motor vehicles.

- **Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage:** is a continuum of advantage (high values) to disadvantage (low values), and is derived from Census variables related to both advantage and disadvantage.
- **Index of Economic Resources:** focuses on financial aspects of advantage and disadvantage, using Census variables relating to residents' incomes, housing expenditure and assets.
- **Index of Education and Occupation:** includes Census variables relating to educational attainment, employment and vocational skills.

The concept of relative socio-economic disadvantage is neither simple, nor well defined. SEIFA uses a broad definition of relative socio-economic disadvantage in terms of people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. While SEIFA represents an average of all people living in an area, SEIFA does not represent the individual situation of each person. Larger areas are more likely to have greater diversity of people and households.

On 26 March, three important releases relating to SEIFA were made available on the ABS website.

- Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia - Data only, 2006 (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001)

The SEIFA indexes are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format. These spreadsheets have been optimised for use in Microsoft Excel and may lose functionality in other spreadsheet packages.

A separate downloadable spreadsheet is available for each of four geographical areas:

- Census Collection District (CD)
- Statistical Local Area (SLA)
- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Postal Area (POA)

Each spreadsheet contains the four SEIFA indexes that have been created for that geographical area, each on separate worksheets. There is also a summary worksheet containing information on all four indexes for that geographical area. The worksheet for each index shows:

- the geographic area code
- number of people who usually resided in the area on Census Night
- the set of four index numbers: SEIFA score, rank, decile and percentile for each area
- a State rank, State decile and State percentile, which are only applicable within each State/Territory

Users of SEIFA datacubes are advised to carefully read the accompanying Information Paper and Technical Manual.

- Information Paper: An Introduction to Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2006 (cat. no. 2039.0)

This paper is an information manual. It is designed to explain SEIFA in non-technical terms. The paper describes the indexes for summarising the socio-economic profile of population by areas and illustrates their possible uses. The paper is written so that each chapter is relatively self-contained for online access, and therefore may seem repetitive if all chapters are read together.

- [Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas \(SEIFA\) -Technical Paper, 2006](#) (cat. no. 2039.0.55.001)

The purpose of this paper is to give users a good technical understanding of SEIFA 2006. The paper begins with a discussion of the concepts of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The paper then discusses the variables used in the construction of SEIFA 2006 and explains the methodology used to construct the indexes. It provides results from the Principal Components Analysis, describes the validation process, gives examples of how SEIFA can be used in analysis, and outlines some of the issues to consider when using SEIFA.

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RURAL AND REGIONAL STATISTICS

The ABS is committed to a program of improving the range of small area data available to users of regional statistics. In addition to making existing data sources (both ABS and non-ABS) more easily accessible, administrative data collected by other government agencies are also being utilised to compile statistics at the regional level that have not been previously available.

On 27 March, the Rural and Regional Statistics National Centre released [Information Paper: Persons with Main Source of Income from Own Unincorporated Business, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas, 1996-97 to 2003-04](#) (cat. no. 6225.0). This Information Paper describes and presents experimental regional income estimates relating to individuals whose principal, or main, source of personal income is derived from their own unincorporated business(es). The estimates are based on Individual Income Tax Return data obtained from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and were provided to the ABS in aggregated form only, at the statistical local area level. No information about individual taxpayers has been released to the ABS. The ABS is very grateful to the ATO for the support it has given to this project.

In conjunction with the Information Paper data cubes were also released - [Persons with Main Source of Income from Own Unincorporated Business, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas - Data Cubes, 1996-97 to 2003-04](#) (cat. no. 6225.0.55.001). These data cubes contain estimates of the aggregated individual income (or 'take home pay') these persons receive from their own unincorporated business(es). The total income they receive from all sources are also available in the data cubes. The estimates compiled to date are for the financial years 1996-97 to 2003-04 and are available for various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) such as statistical local area, local government area, statistical subdivision and statistical division. The statistics are designed to provide information regarding the contribution of this population to the economic well-being of regions within Australia.

This new series complements previously published statistics compiled from [Individual Income Tax Return data, namely Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia](#) (cat.

no. 5673.0.55.003). This series is generally updated on an annual basis and an update of this series, with data for the 2004-05 reference period, was released on 4 April 2008.

Together these series contribute towards the information need relating to improving the availability of data on regional economic wellbeing as identified in the Regional Statistics Information Development Plan. For further information on the Regional Statistics Information Development Plan please refer to Information Paper: Regional Research in Australia - the Statistical Dimension: an Information Development Plan for Rural and Regional Statistics, 2005 (cat. no. 1362.0).

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AUSTRALIANS, QUEENSLAND, 2006 (cat. no. 4713.3.55.001)

These electronic tables which were released on 27 March present approximately 50 tables of information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Queensland based on the 2006 Census. They complement the information presented in the national publication Population Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 4713.0). Topics covered in the national report and sets of tables for Australia and each State/Territory include: the demographic and geographic distribution of the population and its growth in recent years; mobility; household composition; language and religion; education; work; income; housing; transport and need for assistance.

Some key characteristics of the Indigenous population in Queensland, based on 2006 Census usual residence data, are listed below.

- More than half (57%) of Indigenous respondents were under 25 years of age.
- On average there were 3.5 people per Indigenous household.
- An Australian Indigenous language was spoken at home by 9% of Indigenous respondents.
- 32% and 29% of respondents aged 15 years and over stated Year 10 and Year 12 or equivalent as their highest level of schooling respectively.
- 59% of Indigenous respondents aged 15 years and over were in the labour force. Of these respondents, unemployed persons accounted for 13%.
- The most common Occupations of employment reported were Labourers (27%), Community and Personal Service Workers (14%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (12%).
- The most common Industries of employment reported were Public Administration and Safety (20%), Health Care and Social Assistance (13%), and Manufacturing (8%).
- 63% of Indigenous households were living in rented dwellings and 32% of households were living in dwellings that were owned with or without a mortgage.

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

Beginning in January 2008, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS Core Statistical and Other Statistical publications that usually have a catalogue

number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use this [link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

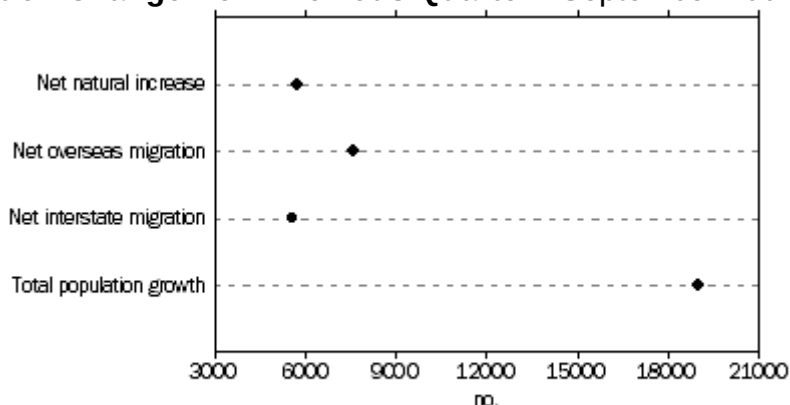
Population Change, Queensland
Regional Population Growth

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,201,100 at 30 September 2007, an increase of 90,600 (2.2%) since 30 September 2006. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 September 2007.

Between the June 2007 quarter and the September 2007 quarter, 30% (5,800 persons) of the total population increase of 19,000 persons was due to net natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 40% (7,600 persons) was attributable to net overseas migration and 29% (5,600 persons) to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - September 2007 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian](#)

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population^(a), by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

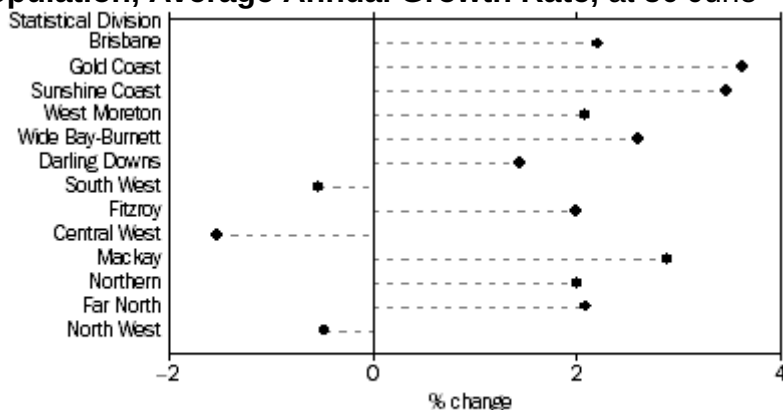
	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5	4 182.1

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional

population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force

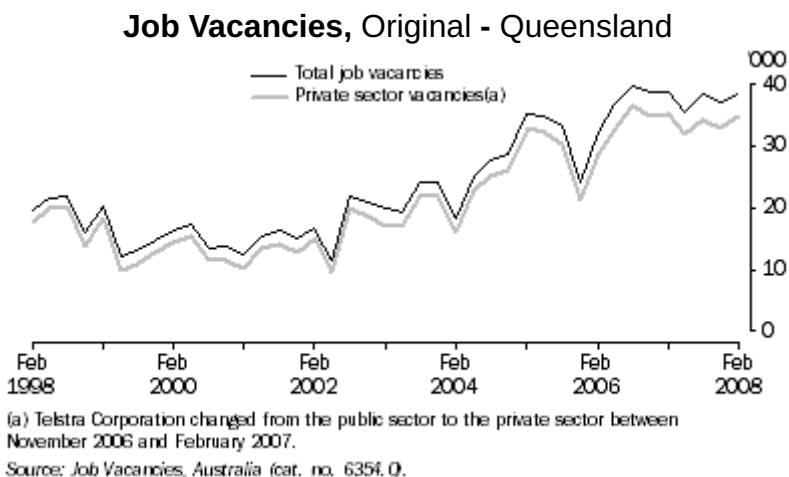


LABOUR FORCE

- Job Vacancies
- Employed Persons
- Unemployment
- Participation rate
- Employed Persons by Industry

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 38,600 in February 2008 from 37,300 in November 2007. The February 2008 vacancies were 0.3% lower than in February 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for one in ten (9.6%) of total job vacancies in February 2008.



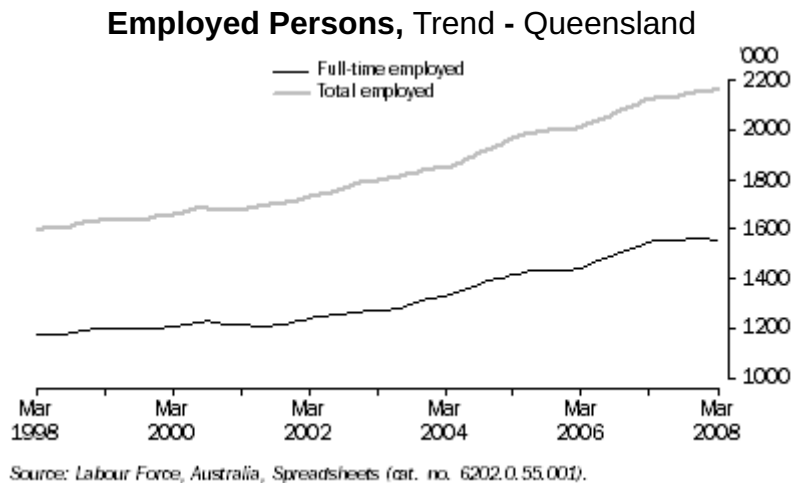
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In March 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,164,100 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,557,200) accounted for 72% of total employed persons.

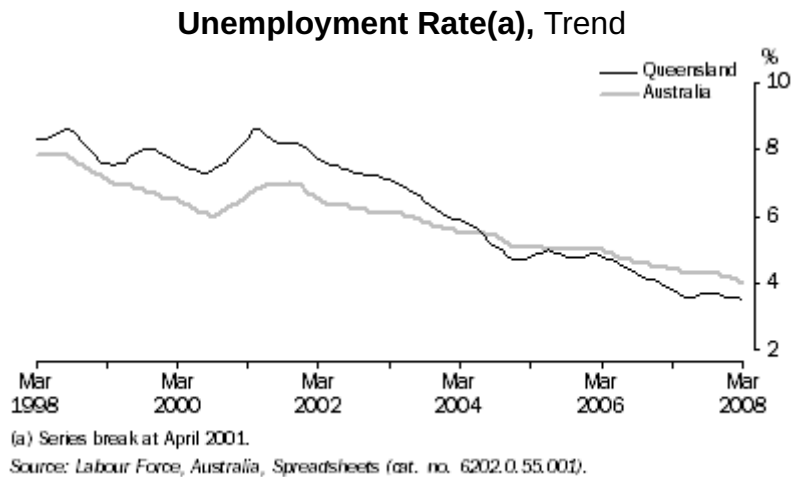
Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 55% of total employed persons.



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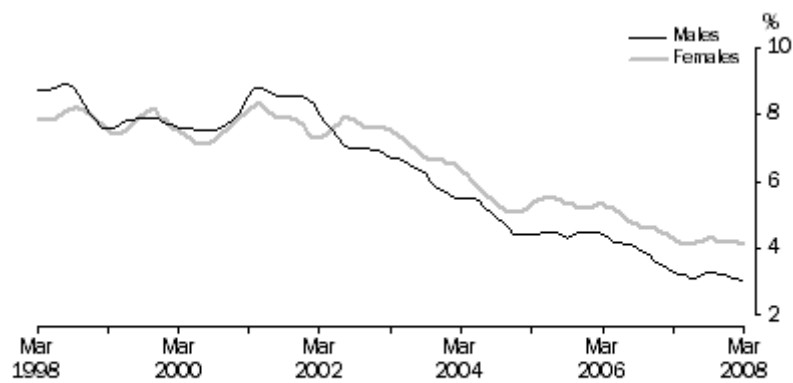
UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for March 2008 was 79,100 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.5%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



Females accounted for 53% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in March 2008 and had an unemployment rate of 4.1%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.0%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

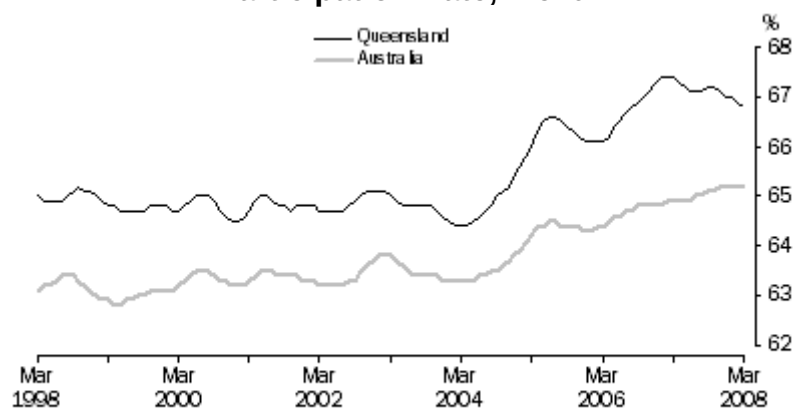
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in March 2008 was 66.8%. This rate is 2.8% higher than March 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

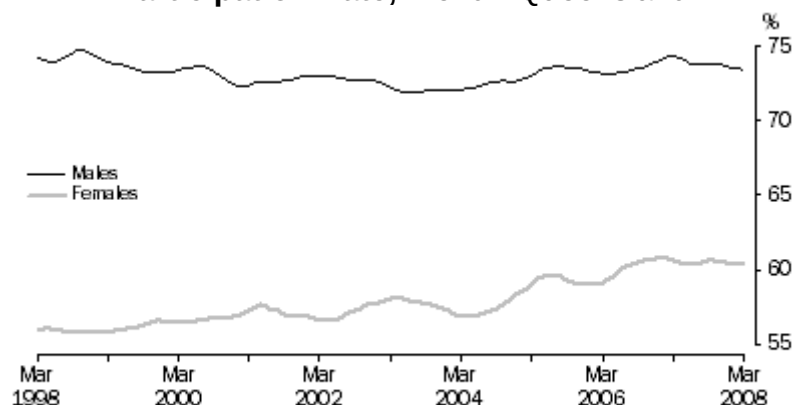
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 60.4% in March 2008. This is an 8.0% increase on the female participation rate recorded in March 1998. The male participation rate in March 2008 was 73.4%, a decrease of -1.2% on the rate recorded for March 1998.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

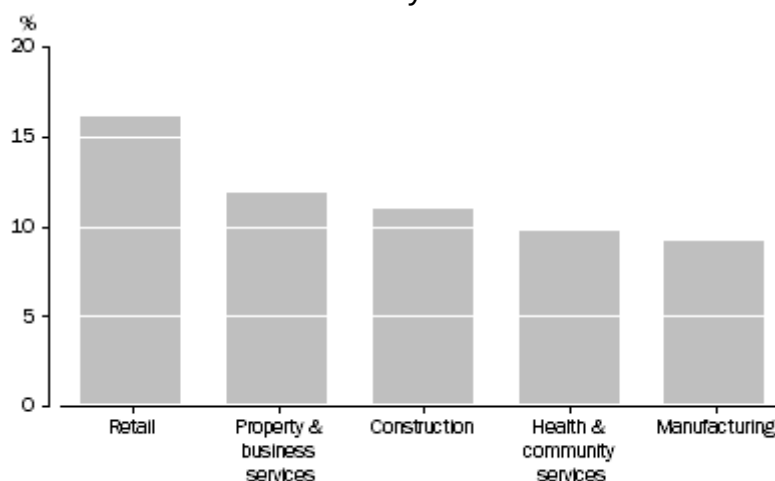
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,151,600 employed persons in Queensland in February 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (346,600), Property and business services (255,600) and Construction (237,500). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (20,00), Communication services (28,900) and Mining (37,200).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (58%) of Queensland's employed.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - February 2008



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year February 2007 to February 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (12%). In the same period, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 20%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



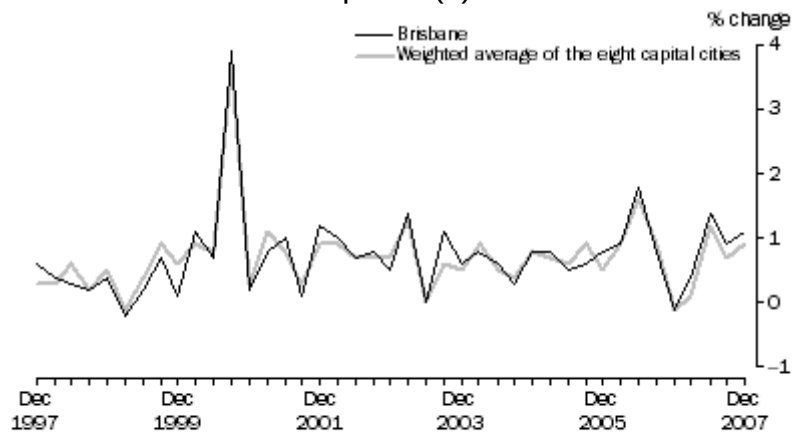
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.9% in the 12 months to December quarter 2007, compared to a 3.0% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The higher result in Brisbane is largely due to an 8.2% rise in Housing, substantially higher than the 4.8% increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Brisbane's CPI rose by 1.1% between the September quarter and the December quarter 2007 and for the same period, the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.9%.

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)

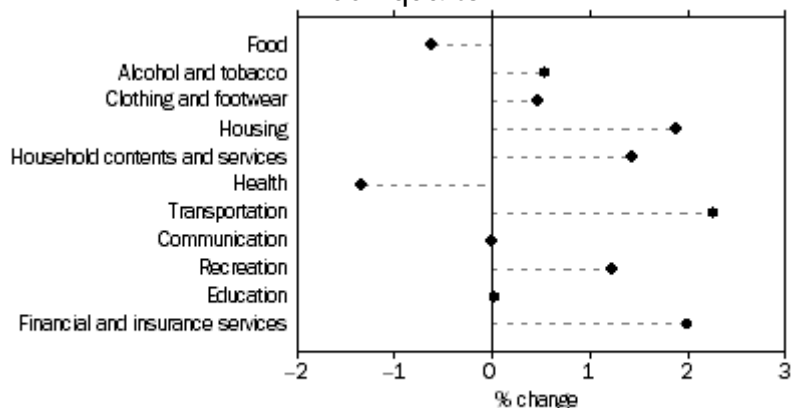


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the December 2007 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases in Brisbane were Transportation (2.3%), Financial and insurance services (2.0%) and Housing (1.9%). Health (-1.3%) and Food (-0.6%) experienced falls in prices between the September quarter and the December quarter 2007. The decreases in the Health and Food indexes are largely due to decreases in pharmaceuticals and fruit and vegetables, respectively.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: December 2007 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Production

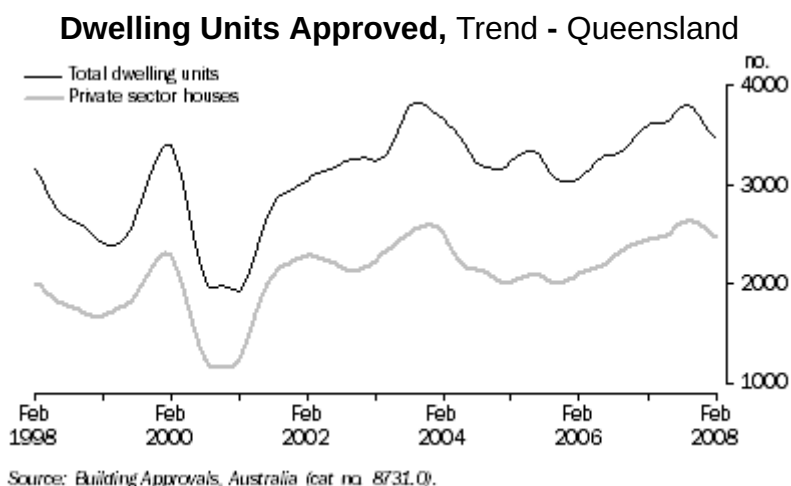


PRODUCTION

Building Approvals
Building Activity
Engineering Construction

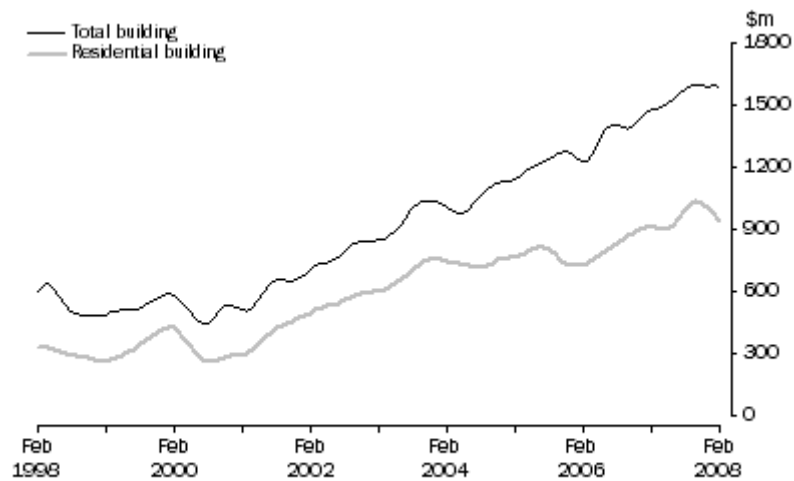
BUILDING APPROVALS

In February 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,455. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for February 2008 showed total approvals decreased by -2.1% from the previous month, the fifth consecutive monthly decrease after a consistent upward trend of almost two years. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,465 approvals which represents 71% of total dwelling units approved.



In February 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,589.3 million, a slight (0.1%) decrease from the previous month but a 7.5% increase from February 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 59% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

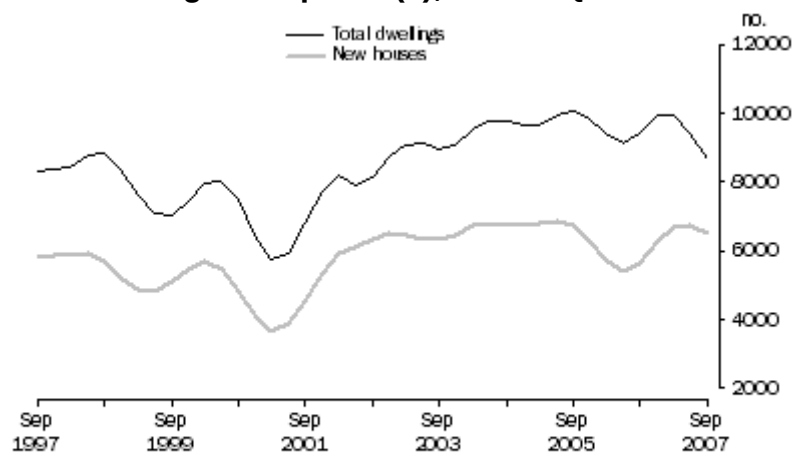
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the September 2007 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 8,659. This is a decrease of -8.2% from the June 2007 quarter. There were 6,510 new houses completed during the September 2007 quarter which represents 75% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland

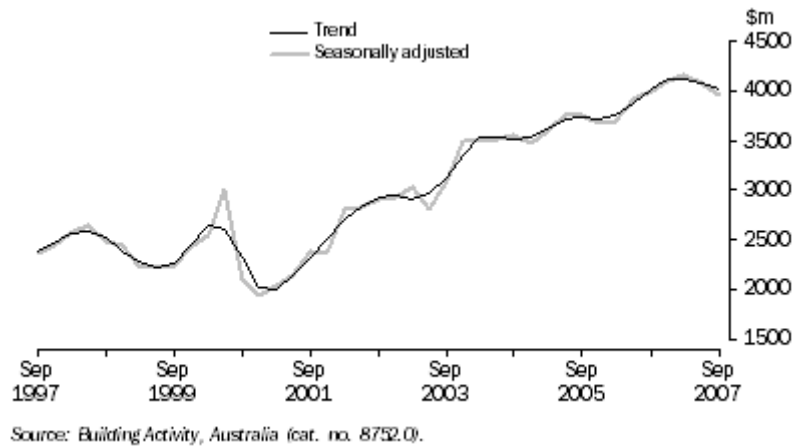


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the September 2007 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,013.0 million, a -0.1% decrease from September 2006 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



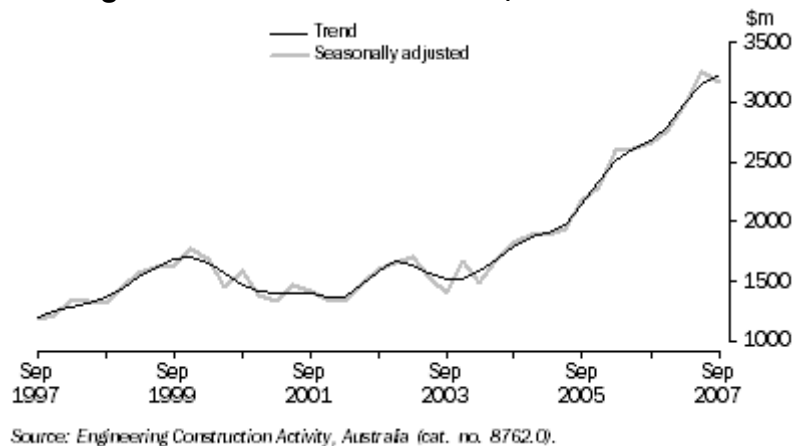
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the June 2007 and September 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 3.0% to \$3240.1 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

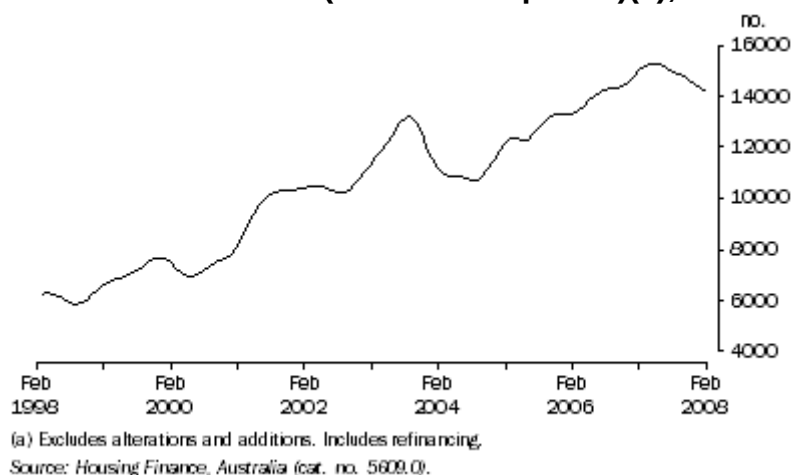


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased by -5.2% to 14,209 in February 2008 when compared with February 2007. There was also a small decrease (-1.1%) between January 2008 and February 2008, the ninth consecutive monthly decrease.

Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland

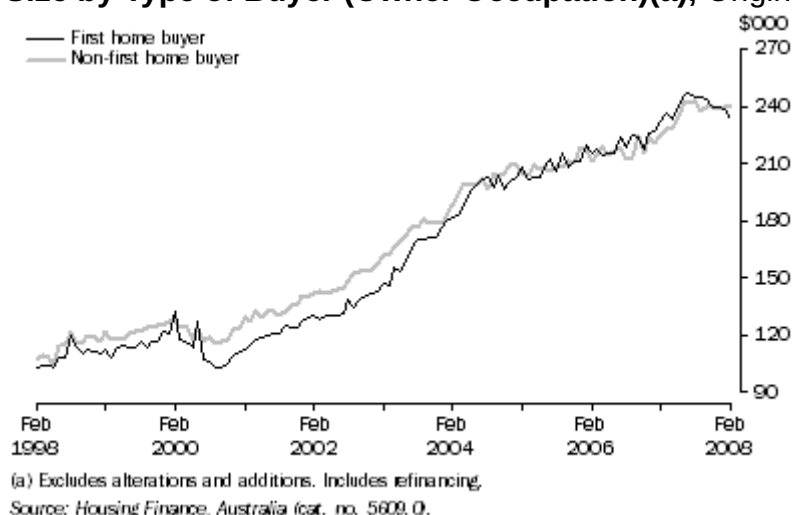


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has decreased by -0.3% to \$3,373 million in the 12 months to February 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a slight decrease of -1.3% from January 2008.

Since February 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$106,200 to \$239,700.

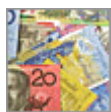
In February 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$233,500) was lower than for non-first home buyers (\$240,900).

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Incomes



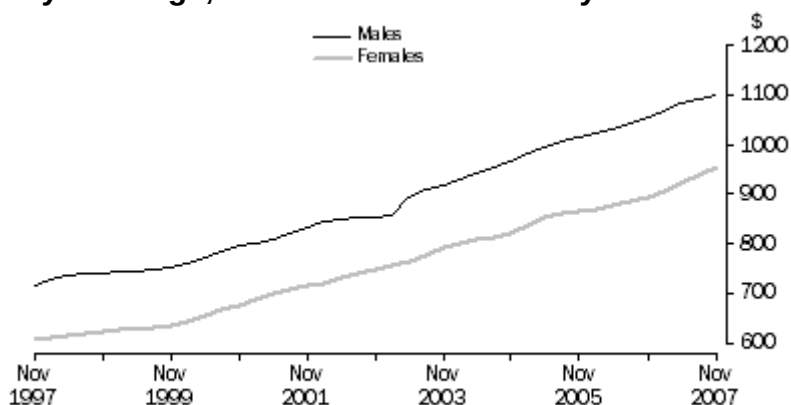
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 5.0% to \$1,045.90 in the 12 months to November 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.9% (up to \$1,112.70).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 4.3% for males and 6.6% for females over the 12 months to November 2007. The November 2007 female estimate of \$953.90 was 87% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,100.20.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time - Trend: Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment

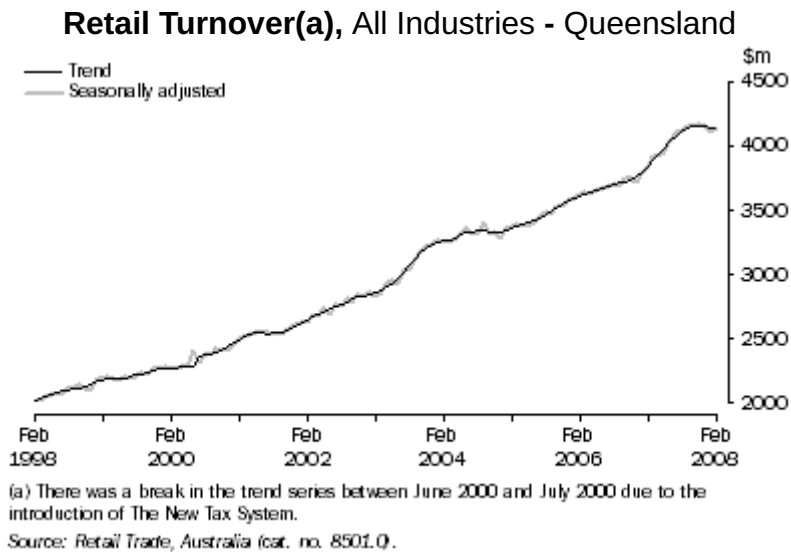


CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade
New Motor Vehicle Sales
Private New Capital Expenditure

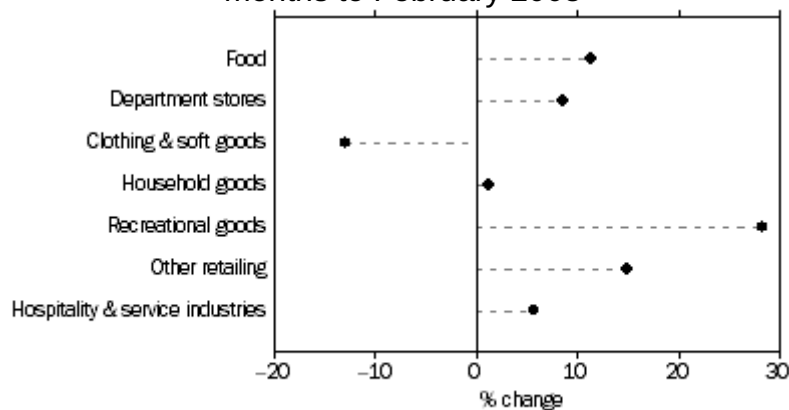
RETAIL TRADE

The February 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,146.0 million, a 7.8% increase since February 2007. Food retailing accounted for 41% of total retail turnover in February 2008 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 18%.



In the twelve months to February 2008, the industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Recreational goods rising 28% to \$174.2 million and Other retailing which increased 15% to \$388.0 million. Clothing and soft goods retailing was the only group to show a decrease: -13% to \$210.9 million.

Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Queensland, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to February 2008



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

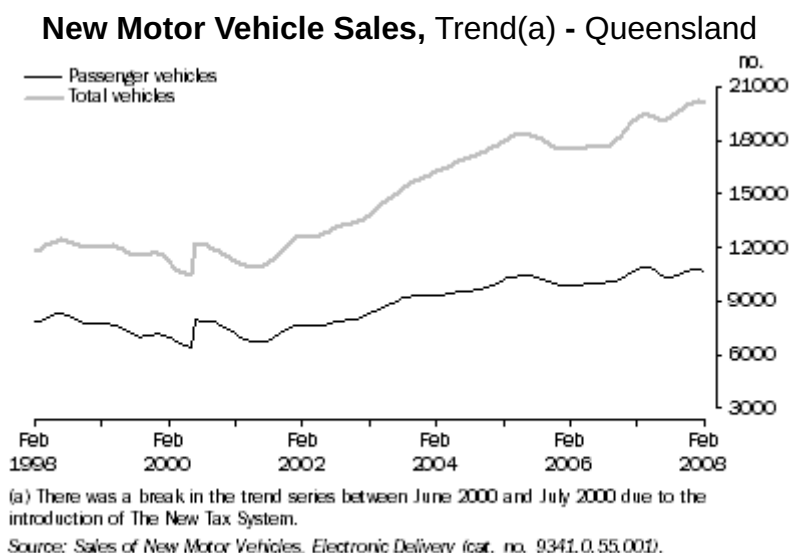
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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 10,698 new passenger vehicles and 20,114 vehicles in total were sold in February 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 53,746 and 91,300.

In February 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 66% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By February 2008, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had

fallen to 53%.



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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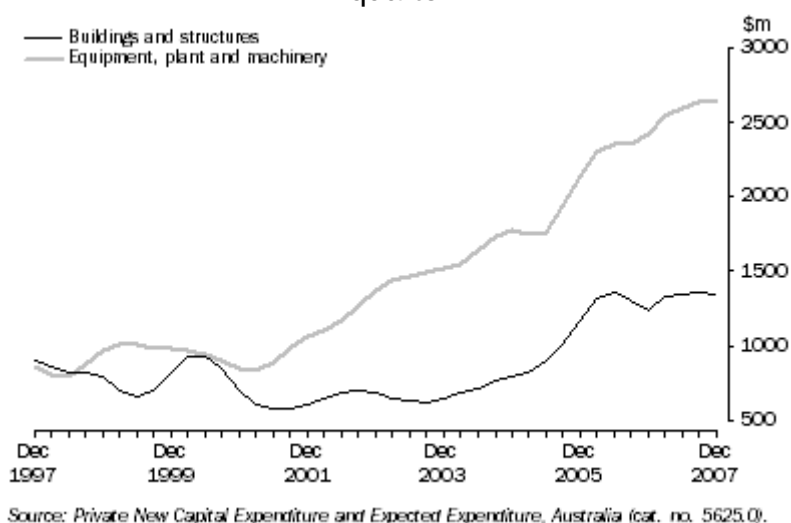
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September 2007 and the December 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased marginally by less than 0.1% to \$3,992 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 0.4% to \$2,642 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by -0.7% to \$1,350 million.

Comparing the December 2007 quarter with the December 2006 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 9.4%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 9.2% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 9.7%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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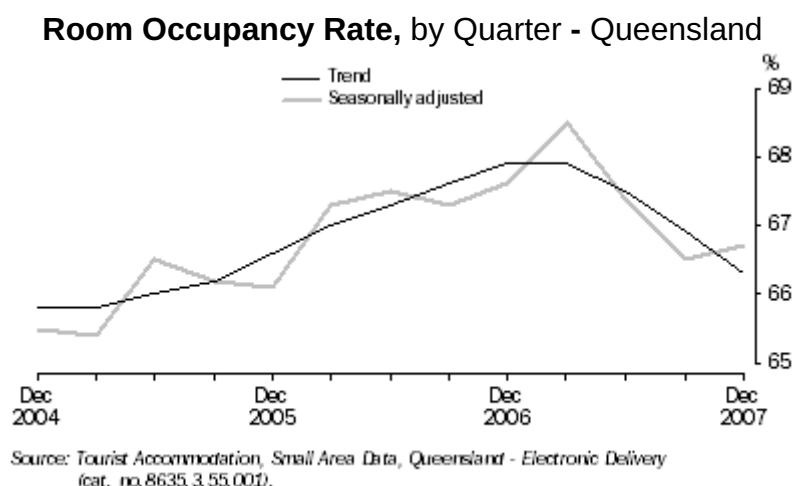
Tourist Accommodation



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the December 2007 quarter, there were 1,104 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 59,592 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (66.3%) was slightly higher than the national average (65.5%).



In the December 2007 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.8 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the December 2007 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 1.7% to \$517 million from the September 2007 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

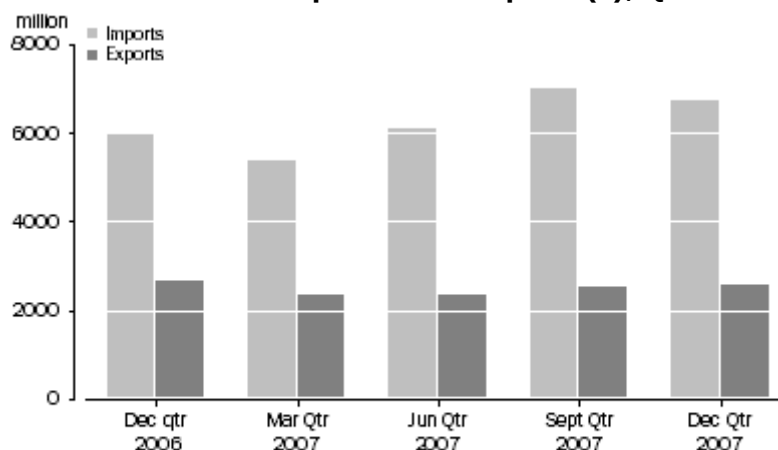
QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the December 2007 quarter was \$6,729.5 million, a -3.9% decrease on the previous quarter and 12% higher than the same quarter in 2006.

The value in the December 2007 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,577.3 million, a 1.4% increase on the previous quarter and -3.1% lower than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

The value of imports continues to be between two and three times the value of exports.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports(a), Queensland



(a) Some minor revisions have been made to the December 2006 quarter.
Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

NOTE: In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland

This article focuses on the Queensland results from the 2006 GSS for the dimension of Financial Stressors.

Index of Previous Articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Previous Articles

Issue	Article Title
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
,	
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland (Feature Article)

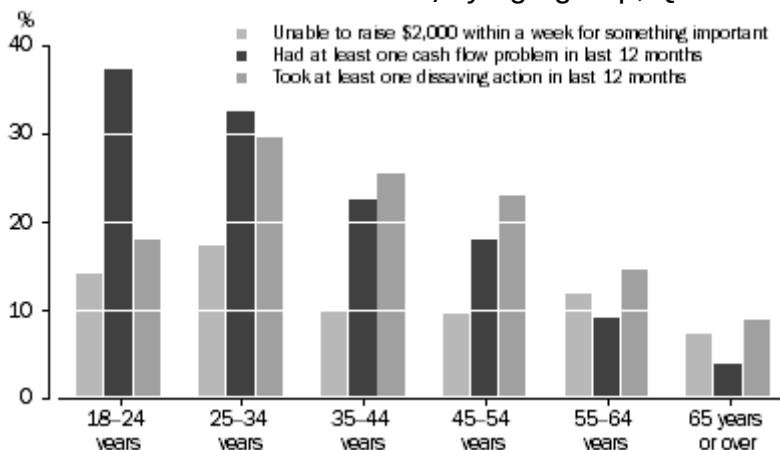


FINANCIAL STRESSORS, QUEENSLAND

The financial stress indicators and income data collected in the GSS can provide insights into the economic wellbeing of various groups in the Queensland community. Some of the financial stress questions required objective answers, but the interpretation of the responses as indicators of financial stress are subjective. Other questions are inherently subjective in nature. While some of the indicators (such as seeking assistance from welfare/community organisations) appear to be more severe than others, such as 'could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time', it is difficult to rank or weight them in order to derive a single measure of intensity of financial stress.

Compared to 2002, fewer people in Queensland in 2006 reported having one or more cash flow problems in the 12 months prior to interview (21% in 2006 compared to 24% in 2002); fewer people reported that they were unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important (12% in 2006 compared with 15% in 2002); and a smaller proportion of all people aged 18 and over in 2006 reported taking at least one dissaving action (e.g. sold household goods or jewellery or took out a personal loan to meet basic living expenses) in the last 12 months than in 2002 (21% compared with 23%). Financial stress, as measured by these indicators, tended to decline as age increased.

Selected Financial Stress Indicators, by age group, Queensland, 2006



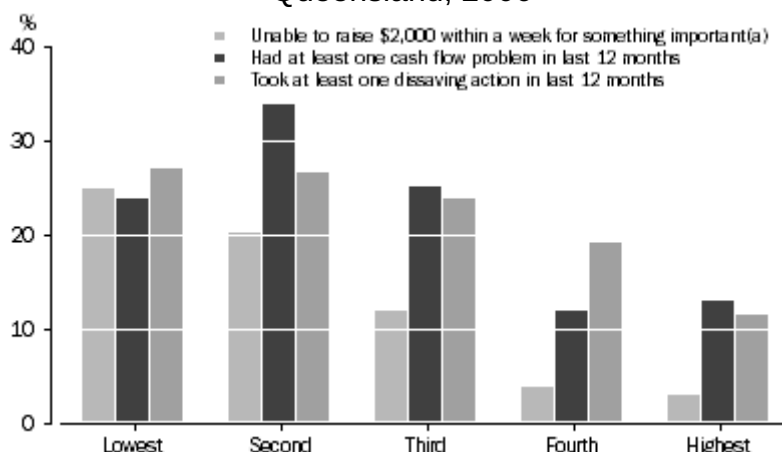
Source: General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006 (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Differing household composition was associated with different levels of financial stress. For example, of the 73,000 adults in lone parent households with children aged under 15 years, 37% reported that they could not raise \$2,000 in an emergency, compared with 13% of the 752,000 adults in couple households with children aged under 15 years; 68% of adults in lone parent households had at least one cash flow problem (26% for adults in couple households with children aged under 15 years; and 49% of adults in lone parent households took at least one dissaving action (29% for those in couple households with children aged under 15 years).

The reporting of financial stress does not necessarily imply that a household has low

income. Some people in high income households reported financial stressors. Nevertheless, comparing the income characteristics of those experiencing financial stress shows that those in the lowest income quintile (the bottom 20% of people ranked by equivalised household income) were less likely to be able to raise money quickly for something important, more likely to have experienced cash flow problems in the last 12 months, and more likely to have taken a dissaving action in the past 12 months than people in the higher income quintiles. People in the second quintile were more likely to have had at least one cash flow problem in the previous twelve months than people in the lowest quintile.

Selected Financial Stress Indicators, by equivalised household gross weekly income, Queensland, 2006



(a) Percentages for the fourth and highest quintiles are based on estimates where the RSE's are too high for practical purposes.

Source: General Social Survey, Queensland, 2006 (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).